

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, June 22.—Silver, 65c; lead, \$6.85; spelter, \$12.25; copper, \$27.50 @ 29.25.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1916.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Friday; Local Frost in West Portion Tonight; Warmer Tomorrow.

Forty-sixth Year—No. 149.

Price Five Cents.

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U. S. Cavalry in Bloody Battle

Confirmation of Killing of American Soldiers in a Fight by a Troop of the Tenth Cavalry With Carranza Soldiers—17 Colored Troopers Made Prisoners—National Guard of Three States Ordered to Entrain for Mexico—Juarez Being Evacuated by Mexican Troops.

PERSHING MAINTAINING STRONG OUTPOSTS IN EVERY DIRECTION

Carranza Troops Reported Close to Southern End of American Lines—Clash May Occur at Any Moment—U. S. Troops Reported in Magnificent Condition and Fit for Any Sort of Fight—Depredations at Various Points Reported—Orders Issued to Hasten Mobilization in All States—Lansing Sends Message to Latin Republics.

Washington, June 22.—Orders to the national guards of Missouri, Kansas and California to be ready to entrain for the Mexican border as soon as possible were dispatched today by the war department.

These guardsmen will be the first to go in response to General Funston's call for additional men to strengthen his border patrol. Officials would not indicate when marching orders might go to the contingents of other states.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 22.—Brigadier-General Wankowsky, commanding the first brigade, National Guard of California, said today his troops were ready to entrain at any time. He said he was awaiting orders to move. Recruiting is being continued.

San Antonio, Texas, June 22.—General Funston has sent a message to General Pershing urging him to expedite his report of the Carrizal fight.

Naco, Arizona, June 22.—One American soldier was killed and three others injured here early today when William Humphrey, a half breed Mexican employed as a guard at the waterworks, opened fire upon members of Company E., Fourteenth United States infantry as the guard was being changed.

Field Headquarters, June 21, via Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 22.—Carranza troops have been reported close to the southern end of the American lines. General Pershing is maintaining strong outposts in every direction and taking every precaution to prevent trouble arising. The American troops, after three months of campaigning, are in magnificent form for any sort of work.

Washington, June 22.—Secretary Lansing today sent a memorandum to the diplomatic representatives of South and Central American nations, reviewing the situation existing between the United States and Mexico and announcing that, if hostilities should eventuate, the purpose of the United States would be to defend itself against further invasion and not to intervene in Mexican affairs.

Washington, June 22.—No reason for a change in policy toward Mexico is seen by the Washington government in Mexican accounts of the clash at Carrizal yesterday between American and Carranza troops. Until a report comes from General Pershing there will be no decision but President Wilson is said to view the fight as an incident for which subordinate commanders probably were responsible and not as likely to precipitate general hostilities.

An official communication from the Mexican foreign office, announcing the fight and the capture of seven Americans and seeking an explanation of the presence of United States soldiers in that part of Mexico, far from their base, was presented to Secretary Lansing today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate.

From the tone, as well as the contents, of this communication, officials drew the impression that Carranza desired to disclaim responsibility for the affair and make it plain that no attempt had been made to carry out his threat to undertake expulsion of the American expedition by force of arms.

Carranza Trying to Avoid Break. Further information regarding the activities for peace of foreign diplomats at Mexico City reached the state department during the day. From the same sources it was learned that Carranza was making every effort to avoid a break with the United States and at the same time to restrain beligerent demands of some of his own advisers.

War department officials believe that if seventeen American soldiers actually are in the hands of the Mexicans they will be surrendered at the first opportunity. A demand for their immediate release would be one of the first steps taken by the United States government.

So far the government has no official information of its own whatever regarding the Carrizal fight.

President is Determined. Callers who saw the president today got the impression that he is determined that, if despite all efforts to prevent it, war with Mexico should

come, the action of the United States would be prompt and on a scale of considerable magnitude. Mr. Wilson is said to be prepared, if necessary, to use the maximum available military strength of the nation for a short decisive campaign to re-establish order and a stable government in Mexico.

Washington, June 22.—While the government had no official confirmation early today of Mexican reports that American and Mexican troops were in a battle yesterday with heavy losses on the American side, there was a stir and a grim purpose about the war and state departments.

Secretary Baker conferred with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing regarding reports given out by Mexican commanders at the border. Afterward Mr. Baker hastened to the capitol for conferences with the congressional military committee chairmen.

He submitted to Chairman Hay, of the house committee, a resolution authorizing the president to draft national guardsmen willing to take the federal oath into the regular army immediately. Chairman Hay will call up the resolution tomorrow.

Officials said President Wilson would await a definite report of what has happened from General Pershing. It was not expected until late today that the town of Carrizal where the fighting is said to have occurred, is sixty miles or more from General Pershing's advance base at Nampiquipa.

President's Policy Unchanged. At the White House it was said the president's policy was unchanged for the present at least and that Mr. Wilson had no intention of going before congress immediately.

Stories of the fight conflict seem to indicate that the Americans were ambushed and suffered their chief loss from machine gun fire. It is presumed General Pershing promptly dispatched reinforcements to aid the cavalry detachment.

Secretary Baker said no marching orders had gone to national guard units. Nothing could be done, he declared, until a report from American sources had been received.

There were no efforts to conceal the

anxiety with which the situation is viewed. There is enough similarity among the border reports to convince them that a serious clash occurred, whoever may have been the aggressor and whatever the outcome. It has brought war with Mexico so close that officials say any hour may see the conflict in full swing.

Douglas Hears News. Douglas, Ariz., June 22.—News of the fighting between American and Mexican troops at Carrizal yesterday caused no alarm in this vicinity today, although details of the engagement were eagerly sought.

Several Mexican families living in Douglas crossed the Mexican side during the night on advice of Ives G. Leleiver, Mexican consul.

Agitators Busy in Nogales. At the headquarters of General T. F. Davis, in command of the United States troops in the district of Arizona, it was stated that General Elias P. Calles in command of the Mexican troops of Sonora, had sent word he had reports that General Barron, Torres and other former officers of the Mexican federal army were attempting to arouse the Mexican population at Nogales, Ariz.

General Calles gave this information to the United States officers, he said for their information in making an investigation. The report was forwarded to Colonel William H. Sage, in command at Nogales.

General Funston made it plain that General Pershing's first report has not altered the general situation and that no special orders will be issued until General Pershing has rendered a report in detail of the Carrizal fight and the incidents that led up to it.

General Pershing said that all his men had positive orders not to do anything calculated to precipitate a fight with troops of the de facto government.

Although unstated in General Pershing's report, officers at department headquarters draw the inference that Charles T. Boyd was in command of Troop H, the troop believed to have been the one engaged at Carrizal.

Special Troop Train Arrives. Nogales, Arizona, June 22.—A special troop train bearing a battalion of the Arizona militia and 35 men of the Fourteenth regular infantry arrived here today under the command of Major W. K. Jones to reinforce the 1,500 regular troops already in Nogales. Their arrival greatly relieved the tension of the last eighteen hours, because of persistent rumors of a Mexican attack in force.

United States Consul Frederick Simpkins requested Mexican Consul Delgado to wire General Calles to make strenuous efforts to locate Charles E. Wiswell, general manager of the Cananea Copper company last heard from Sunday.

Mexicans Leave for Cananea. Nogales, Arizona, June 22.—Anxiety also was relieved on receipt of news that 2,000 Mexicans at Lomas had departed eastward toward Cananea. Joel Cannack, who came through from Santa Ana, 12 miles west of Magdalena, today by train, reported that Mrs. J. C. Underwood, wife of the owner of a mine sixty miles west of Santa Ana, is trying to make her way to the border over a circuitous 140 mile mountain route in order to avoid going through Magdalena. She is traveling in a carriage, accompanied by Dr. M. N. Wade, Fred Sprague and Harvey Eller.

Underwood is in Nogales, having been refused permission to go to his wife's aid by the Mexican authorities.

El Paso, Texas, June 22.—The Americans who engaged the Carranza soldiers in battle at Carrizal yesterday were heavier losers than the Mexicans, according to reports issued by the Mexican consulate in El Paso today.

The Mexican claim is that while fourteen of their number were killed and thirty wounded, the Americans suffered an even dozen killed and lost seventeen as prisoners. In addition, they say the Americans had an unknown number of wounded which they carried off with them.

They point out also that while the Carranza commander, General Felix Gomez, lost his life, the American leader also was killed.

Captain Morey Killed. Uncertainty regarding the identity of the commander of the American troops was believed today to have been dispelled by a report received through Columbus, N. M., that he was Captain Lewis S. Morey of the Tenth cavalry. Captain Morey apparently started on his mission which has not been officially explained, from Ojo Federico, but the exact time is not known, although it may have been Monday.

Following the receipt of news of the Carrizal encounter, the Juarez garrison, just across the river from El Paso, last night began evacuation of the town. More than half of the garrison got out during the early morning and at noon most of the remainder were loaded on trains ready to depart.

Juarez Fears Battery. Evacuation of Juarez was deemed advisable because a battery of 4.7 inch guns, capable of throwing a 60 pound explosive six miles pointed their noses threateningly over El Paso today in the direction of the Mexican city. The southernmost outskirts of Juarez are not more than three and a half miles from the battery, which could wipe the town off the map in an hour's time.

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MEXICAN REPORT OF ENGAGEMENT

Fourteen Carranzista's Killed and Thirty Wounded—Twelve Dead Americans and Seventeen Captured.

BOTH LOSE LEADERS

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SMASHING BLOW GIVEN TURKEY

Arabians Rise in Wrath Against Executions of Mohammedan and Syrian Notables.

CAPTURE HOLY CITY

Grand Sheriff of Mecca Proclaims Independence—Turkish Prestige Shaken to Foundation.

London, June 22, 6:41 a. m.—Reports have been received here that a serious uprising against the Turks is in progress in Arabia and that the rebels have captured the holy city of Mecca.

The London newspapers declare that the rebellion is certain to have an important bearing on the war especially as regards the participation of Turkey.

The Post says: "The uprising is due to recent wholesale executions of Mohammedan and Syrian notables and also to the spread in Arabia of a feeling that the Turks had abdicated their position as the protector of the Mohammedans and have become the vassals of Germany."

Smashing Blow at Turkey. The Graphic says: "The revolt is a smashing blow at Turkey and the capture of Mecca is an event which will shake Turkish prestige to its foundations."

A Reuter dispatch from Cairo says the rebels in addition to taking Mecca, have captured Jiddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and Taif, 65 miles southeast of Mecca, and have proclaimed independence of the Arabs from Ottoman rule.

Grand Sheriff Proclaims Independence. According to this dispatch, the grand sheriff of Mecca, the chief magistrate of the holy city, proclaimed his independence and was supported by the Arab tribes of the west and central parts of the country. He began operations about June ninth and won signal success.

It is said the garrisons of Mecca, Jiddah and Taif, surrendered with the exception of two small forts at Taif which are still resisting. At Jiddah, 45 officers, 1,400 men and six guns were captured. Medina 248 miles northwest of Mecca, which contains the tomb of Mohammed is closely besieged and all communications to Hejaz are in the hands of the grand sheriff.

It was stated in London that the rising in Mecca was preceded by a similar insurrection at Kerbela, about 55 miles southwest of Bagdad in Mesopotamia, which is a sacred city because it contains the tombs of Hussein, a grandson of Mohammed. All the Turks were driven out of Kerbela.

The revolt is the outcome of the Pan-Arab move which has been gaining impetus since 1913. It aims at the abolition of alleged Turkish misrule, oppression and mal-taxation, at the ejection of the Turks from the whole of the Arabian peninsula and at the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribesmen.

Old Prospector Loses His Life. Douglas, Arizona, June 22.—Jim Parks, an old prospector, was killed, and Norton Hand, an American mining man was taken into custody and was in danger of being executed by the Mexican authorities, as the result of a fight with a number of Mexicans yesterday, 12 miles west of Cumpas, according to information brought here today by American refugees from Naco, 75 miles south.

United States military authorities who are investigating the report, sent representations to General P. Elias Calles, urging immediate steps to insure the safety of Hand.

According to mining men, whose information apparently was authentic, Parks and Hand had an encounter with the Mexicans yesterday. Two Mexicans were said to have been killed and a number wounded.

Sixteen men from El Tigre mine reached here early today in automobiles.

American Mining Man in Danger of Being Executed—Military Authorities Investigating.

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RUSSIANS TAKE AUSTRIAN TOWN

Great Drive Against Austrians Continues—Large Forces Fighting the Germans.

VIOLENT BOMBARDING

Crown Prince Army Gains Trench Lines on the Verdun Front.

Petrograd, June 22, via London, 7:45 p. m.—The war office today announced the capture of the town of Radautz, in Bukovina, 30 miles south of Czernowitz.

Paris, June 22, 11:30 a. m.—After violent attacks lasting all night the Germans captured front line trenches between Fumin wood and Ghenois, in the Verdun sector, according to an official statement issued today by the war office.

The Germans attacked in force on both banks of the Meuse after the usual heavy bombardment. An attack on the south slope of Dead Man Hill was checked by grenade detachments, according to the official statement.

German Capture Trenches. On the right bank of the river there were violent engagements west and south of Fort Vaux during which the Germans gained a footing in a corner of Fumin wood, but were immediately expelled. Later they returned to the attack when some trenches were captured. A German grenade assault north of Hill No. 321 was stopped by the fire of the French.

The text of the statement says: "On both banks of the Meuse last night was marked by a series of pronounced attacks by the enemy which followed bombardments of great severity."

"On the left bank the Germans attacked our trenches upon the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill. During a spirited engagement with hand grenades our troops were successful in completely repulsing the enemy and in retaining all their positions."

Ferocious Fighting in Vaux Section. "On the right bank the fighting continued with ferocity in the region west and south of Fort de Vaux. Yesterday evening a powerful German attack penetrated a wood southeast of the Fumin wood. We delivered a counter attack and chased the enemy out. At about midnight a further offensive action was directed upon our positions reaching from the Fumin wood to a point to the east of Che-nois, and was repulsed with sanguinary losses."

"At the Fumin wood and at Che-nois the enemy secured lodgement in some of our advanced trenches between these two positions."

"At about 2 o'clock in the morning an attack with hand grenades against our positions north of Hill No. 321 failed under our fire."

"In the Champagne district artillery fighting was very spirited along the front from Maisons-de-Champagne to Mont Tatu."

French Bring Down Germans. "A French air squadron went out in pursuit of a group of enemy aeroplanes which had come forward with the intention of bombarding the villages of the valley of the Meuse. During this pursuit one of the French pilots brought down two German machines."

"During the night of June 21-22 French aeroplanes threw down a number of projectiles upon the railroad stations and the tracks at Apremont, Grande Pre, Sopsarges, Rotagne and Brioules as well as on the barracks in the wood of Conservoye and the military establishments north of Thionville."

Belgians Whip Germans. Havre, June 22, 5:30 a. m